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191—Calle Maipú—191
BUENOS AIRES

The



Standard

Cocinas
perfeccionadas
AMERICANAS.
EL MEJOR SURTIDO EN LA AMERICA DEL SUD
D DEPOSITO AMERICANO
191—MAIPU—193

Nº 6990.

PARRY & Co.

STE FINO
Importación Directa de la
Cosecha Nueva.

GARANTIDO SIEMPRE IGUAL.

1 "Patria," "Porteña," "Córdoba,"
2 "Corrientes," "Santa Fe," "Chaco,"
3 "Córdoba," "Santa Fe," "Chaco,"
4 "Real Holanda," marca "Natura,"
5 "Sandeman's," "Porter," 4 kinds
6 "Sauvignon," "Porter," 4 kinds
7 "Sauvignon," "White Wine," case and case
8 "French White Wines, case and case
9 "Brandy V. & 3 stars," "Mazurka,"
10 "Whisky," "Lorne," "Connaught,"
11 "Bitter Angostura (miso ligotino)"
12 "Bitter Angostura (miso ligotino)"
13 "Bitter Angostura (miso ligotino)"
14 "Red Heart," Old Jamaica Rum
15 "Rouge's" Old Tom, marca "Gato,"
16 "Exclusivo" and "Monsieur,"
17 "Bitter," "Chart Cordial"
18 "Bass," Light Ale 40 Hectares
19 Salas Inglesas, Lea & Perrins
20 "Hannans," "Hannans Bitters,"
21 "Cadbury's," Chocolate and Creme
22 "Keller's," Janus and Creme
23 "Hannans," Honey and Creme
24 "Hannans," genuine Brown Windsor
25 "Humbley and Palmer's Biscuits"
26 "Colman's," Mustard, Corn flour
27 "Colman's," Blue and White Rice Starch
28 Azucar Blue and White Rice Starch
29 Galletas "Nelson," "Vinegar" "Pott"
30 "Bundaberg," Royal Table Salt
31 "Rae's," Oil, Soap, Castor Oil
32 "Perry's," Oregón and Corned Beef
33 "Australiana Dip" (certaino euro for sea)

ment and the Bombay and Burmah Commercial Association. The British representative in Burmah states that, before sending an ultimatum, it would be advisable to send a detachment of 8,000 well-armed men.

Montevideo, 16th.—Telegrams from San José report that five of Colonel Rodriguez's nephews have been imprisoned. It appears that one of them wounded a "comisario."

The ports are now open to French vessels.

Another caravan of 32 gypsies has arrived.

The Ragnori Company leave in the Sirio for Europe.

London, Sept. 18th.

The British Association concluded its meetings yesterday at Aberdeen, and I have just returned to London to learn what the Conservatives and Mr. Parnell are to hold power, or the Radicals under Chamberlain. Either situation is pitiable. (See Goldwin Smith's letter in today's Times.) M. G. M.

CONGRESS.

IMPORTANT DEBATE.

The debate in Congress on the Army Estimates will be found very interesting to most of our readers, enlightening us whether the Conservatives and the army, of which only military men know much. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of this debate was the suspicious reference made to a hush-up treaty of alliance between Paraguay, Uruguay and Brazil. It is quite clear that Congress must stop 26 per cent, but this is incorrect, part being 60 pence per oz, or 15% for 1 oz of gold. Should the U. S. Government be compelled to pay its bondholders in silver the loss to them will be very great, and it is hardly to be supposed that the New York banks can go on indefinitely lending the Treasury or taking it exchange for silver. It is quite clear that Congress must stop the fall of rupee exchange has been attended by an enormous increase of trade in the last 15 years. There is perhaps no subject on which people are more muddled than this, as they suppose the stock of silver has increased more rapidly than gold, and that silver coin is not so much used as before.

So far from silver having flooded the world the production down to Dec. 1884, was so diminished that we have at present 19 lbs. of silver for every existing pound of gold, whereas in 1850 there were 32 lbs. We have in the world's 70 per cent more silver coin than we had in 1850. Moreover the East has absorbed since 1860 no less than 42,000 tons, whereas the total yield of the mines has been only 41,000 tons in the interval. How then is silver a drug? Because its use as plate is supplied by electro-plating. The average of silver stamped for plate in Britain has fallen to 790,000 ozs as compared with 1,090,000 ozs, the average for the years 1821-50. There was a discussion last week on this question in the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, wherein the Lord Dean of Guild was pleased to quote my article in the *Contemporary* as written by one of the highest living authorities, but the Council were against him, being furious over his speech. It is beyond the range of dispute that if we adopt silver we must demonetize gold; bi-metalism is a contradiction. I think the silver question has no serious or alarming aspects except in the U. States, but we are a master of that fall of rupee exchange has been attended by an enormous increase of trade in the last 15 years. There is perhaps no subject on which people are more muddled than this, as they suppose the stock of silver has increased more rapidly than gold, and that silver coin is not so much used as before.

We should like to see some Deputy propose to the house the sale of the Almirante Brown, which is, indeed, a white elephant, and costs over 1,000 Nats. per ton.

The following is a summary of this most interesting debate:

Deputy Davila (opining the debate)—The moment is now propitious to carry out the good intentions by which the Chamber is animated, to cut down the heavy expenditure of the nation. The present "inviso" is an excellent opportunity in this regard. For many years now our army has been the predominating item in our Budget, and there is no motive or cause to justify this heavy expenditure.

When the new President of the Republic asked Congress for funds for the Rio Negro Expedition, he stated that, once the frontier was established, there would be a decrease of the number of soldiers in the army, say 2,500 men. The frontier has now been for some years definitely established by the Rio Negro; there are no Indians in the Pampa; in the Chaco there are only a few men, Com. Gomensoro, at the head of 50 men, crossed the vast territory, encountered Indians and defeated them without any difficulty. The army, I repeat, is no longer necessary, and it is now our duty to cut down its number, and thus effect a considerable saving in the National revenue. I do not think that I shall be required to prove the necessity of economizing. As this is the only item in which we can effect any economy. The moment, therefore, is propitious; let us seize this opportunity.

With regard to our forces, they are distributed in the following manner:

In Mendoza one battalion entrenched with the service between Neuquén and the city. In Corrientes no battalion of Indians exists; there are merely 250 men sent up to suppress the Toledo insurrection, and when their services are no longer required those men will be sent elsewhere.....

The army in reality are 5,000 men.

To mind the frontier, machine piece, and repel the attacks of the Indians, and far away behind it, is redolent of Nature's Spring offerings and is the resort of the populace who revel in the afternoon and on the Sunday in its shady walks and delightfully cool Avenues. The trees planted in the Boulevards, though small, are literally bursting with foliage and form a contrast to the severely straight lines of the side-walks and roadways. The tram cars are crammed every fine Sunday with people bent on enjoying themselves on the race course and in the Park or inspecting the Canals, which are progressing with marvellous rapidity. Many hundred private houses have been finished since I wrote you last, and each week sees the commencement of numerous others, and still the demand is greater than the supply and the great cry in houses varying from \$10 to \$80 nacarones per month.

The storm of last week has in no way interfered with the comfort of the inhabitants; on the contrary the rain has well secured the streets and washed the dust from the trees so that the whole city and surrounding country look clean, neat and green. In addition, on all sides, there seems an air of business activity which is remarkable in so youthful a town. Several of the Public Buildings have advanced slowly it is true but, still, considering the heavy cloud of "Curso Forzoso" hanging over the country and the Presidential Election looming in the distance it is astonishing that any progress whatever has been made. If any of your unfeeling town contributors or camp subscribers care to pay La Plata a visit I shall be very happy to put them in the way of viewing the whole place and will sketch out a programme whereby they can see everything there is to be seen in the shortest possible space of time.

I believe I am correct in stating that one of the two canals will be opened on 19th November next from Eisenmada to the rear of the Park for coasting craft only. If one on that date a splendid opportunity occurs for paying this much maligned undertaking a visit.

RECEPTION OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

The following is President Rocca's reply to the address of the Hon. Mr. Bayless W. Hanna, the new American Minister, on the occasion of presenting his credentials. We also give a translation of the government decree, recognizing the new Minister:-

Mr. Minister

I give you the keenest satisfaction to receive the letter in which the Most Excellent Government of the United States announces to me your appointment as Minister Resident and Consul General in the Argentine Republic.

I shall do everything in my power to make easy and pleasant the relations you are charged to cultivate with my Government.

The bonds that unite the two nations, and which become closer every day, through the similarity of institutions in the two countries, promise to become still closer, through the efforts initiated by your Government, to foster increased commercial relations, and which shall be seconded by the Argentine Government.

Deputy Balsa—Our army and navy expenditure averages 15 francs per head, in France and other countries have over their cemeteries "no god, no future." On this subject I see no difference, but this is not the moment to discuss the subject.

Deputy Balsa—As I was about to speak, but for the interruption of my hon. colleague, it appears to me that the abolition not economy, of the army is advocated. Take off one man, no great economy will be thus made. This is not the moment to cut down the number of soldiers in our small army; let us wait until the lands that we have conquered be colonized, settled, on irrigated, until these lands, by their smiling aspect, bespeak honest labour, show us that the settlers are in perfect security, and that an invasion by the Indians would be next to an impossibility; then we can dispense with the bulk of the army. But we must not imagine that because the Indians do not cross the frontier, there are no Indians. Such a conclusion would not at all be justified. I may state that the Artillery, the first item in the "inviso" should not be meddled with; it is a scientific body, and any attempt to diminish its number may be regarded as a crime of "despotismo."

Deputy Gorostiaga—I respect the Army, I admire its achievements, but I think that it is necessary, for the sake of economy, to make some palpable reduction in its present considerable number.

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